HALIFAX MINERVA.

VOL. I. HALIFAX, N. C. JULY 2, 1829. NO 22

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN CAMPBELL.

CONDITIONS.

☞ The Minerva will be printed every Thursday morning at $2 50 per annum, in advance, or $3 if payment is not made within 3 months.

☞ No paper to be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor; and a failure to notify a discontinuance will be considered as a new engagement.

☞ Advertisements, making twenty lines or less, inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. Longer ones in proportion. All advertisements will be continued unless otherwise ordered, and each continuance charged.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be *post paid*, or they will not be attended to

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, BY
R. KINGSBURY,
At the Brick Store,

A variety of Fashionable and Seasonable Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS:

Among which are many CHEAP and ELEGANT Articles. Also, a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

HARD-WARE, CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE,
Hats, Shoes, Leather,
IRON, NAILS, &c. &c. &c.

and shall receive in all this week 700 Bushels Superior

TURKS ISLAND SALT.

The above together with my former stock makes my assortment as general and complete as is usually found in a country store. The above goods will be sold on my usual accommodating terms. I therefore solicit all that wish to purchase any thing in my line, to call at the Brick Store and examine before they purchase elsewhere; as my goods having been all purchased with Cash, I think I am justified in saying I am able to sell on as good terms as my neighbors; and am determined not to be undersold by any one.

Halifax, 17th April, 1829. 11—tf

WILLIAM H. REDWOOD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
NORFOLK, VA.

Warehouse on Woodside's Wharf, recently occupied by Messrs. J. & W. Southgate,

Tenders his services to COUNTRY MERCHANTS, PLANTERS, and LUMBER DEALERS, in the SALE of PRODUCE and LUMBER of every description, & in the PURCHASE of GOODS, for which his commissions will, in all cases, be very moderate.

His attention being confined *solely to Commission Business*, and his knowledge of persons and of the mode of transacting business in the Borough, together with his thorough knowledge of the *Country Business*, will, he hopes, be found advantageous to those who may employ his agency.

Refer to Messrs
Cole & Sheldon, } *Williamsburg.*
Ch's L. Wingfield, }
Robert Souter, }
Shields & Ashburn, } *Norfolk.*
Eds. Beacon, }

May, 1829. 17—12m

Herrings.

JUST received a prime lot of new cut HERRINGS, which I offer, as usual, at the market prices. Those of my friends who have heretofore supplied themselves from my Ware-houses, I earnestly hope, will not fail to give me a call this season, as mine are as good as the maket will afford

JOS. L. SIMMONS.

May 28th. 17—tf

CAUTION.

THE money for the purchase of a Tract of Land called Mush Island, which was sold by the late William Amis, deceased, to Lemuel Long, remains unpaid and the equitable right to the same being now in the children of the said Long, and I being their Guardian—all persons are hereby notified that I shall proceed to make said tract of land liable for the purchase money.

JOHN D. AMIS, Guardian, for the children of L. Long.

May 23, 1829. 21—3w

NEW SPRING Goods.

Just received, a supply of fashionable spring Goods among which are:

20 pieces Calicoes, all new style
Plain and Figured Gros de Nap;
Black, White and Pink Satins;
Yellow Bandanna Hkfs.
Gros de nap Hkfs, some very splendid.
Men and Women's *Linnen* Hose;
Brown Love Hkfs,
Brown Cambrics;
Brown French Drilling, Buckram;
Oil cloth, Denmark Satteen;
Belt Ribbons, fancy Vestings &c.
Ladies dressing cases, and an additional supply of GROCERIES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, and MEDICINES;

All of which will be sold low for cash, by

J. HEMPSTEAD, Jr.

Halifax, N. C. March 1829. 7—tf.

Commercial and Commission
WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscribers have opened in the town of Portsmouth, Virginia, a Commercial Warehouse for the reception and sale of Foreign and Domestic Merchandize and Produce of all kinds.

The following are the terms on which they will, as Commission Merchants, transact business:

Farmers and Merchants who may consign goods or produce to them, will be charged a commission of *two and a half per cent.* and NO CHARGES FOR STORAGE, if sold within thirty days. An advance in money will be made on consignments of country produce, upon which the usual interest will be charged. If the advance be wished in merchandize, it will be made in such articles as may be wanted, *at cost prices*, without interest. The New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Richmond prices, deducting therefrom the necessary expenses of shipping, wharfage, drayage and commission, as charged in those cities respectively, may always be calculated on in this and the adjoining market, Norfolk. But the subscribers will hold themselves bound, in consulting the interest of their friends, to avail themselves of either of the above named markets—and when prices will justify a shipment, it shall be made (if requested) upon the responsibility, and at the risque of consignees.

The correspondence of the subscribers with the northern cities, will enable them at all times to furnish correct reports of the actual sales of country and other produce, which they propose to make known, with the prices of this and the Norfolk market, to those who may consign to them.

They furthermore remark, for the information of farmers and others that may be disposed to avail themselves of their agency, that their warehouse is so situated, as to enable them to receive consignments without the expense of drayage, wharfage, or exposure to the weather.

They will keep on hand and will always sell at the lowest prices

Groceries of all kinds,
SALT,
IRON, NAILS, &C.
AND
DRY GOODS.

Their assortment of the last named is now considerable, and will be so enlarged as to meet the demands of the approaching season.

Referring to the following named gentlemen for a knowledge of their character and integrity, they respectfully solicit consignments

W. M'KENNEY & Co.

Portsmouth, Virginia, March 20, 1829. } 12—3m

REFERENCE TO

Rev. Daniel Southall, Murfreesborough, N. C.
John W. Southall, Esq. do
Joseph G. Rea, Esq. do
Dr. Thos. Borland, do
James Scott, Esq. do

R. & J. DUNN & CO.,

INFORM their friends and the public, generally, that they have now on hand their supply of

SPRING GOODS,

which embrace a complete and very extensive assortment of every Desirable article of

Staple and Fancy
DRY GOODS;
Amongst which are,

A splendid assortment of Silks,
Several pieces 3-4 Satin Levanteens and Watered Gros de Berlin, quite a new article
A beautiful assortment of Fine Thread Laces and Edgings
A most splendid assortment of Fancy Calicoes
A large stock of GROCERIES
A general assortment of Medicines, Drugs, Oils and Paints
Hats, Shoes and Hardware, in great variety

Which, with every other article usually kept in an extensive assorted Store, they offer for sale on the most favourable terms. Being confident that they can give general satisfaction as to price and quality, they respectfully invite their friends in town and country to call and examine their assortment.

Halifax, May 7th, 1829. 14—tf

☞ FISH AND CORN. ☜

WE have just received a consignment of cut

Herrings and Shad,

put up this season, at one of the most celebrated fisheries on Roanoke. We have also on hand a few hundred Barrels of CORN, neatly cleaned and fanned, all of which we will sell low for cash.

R. & J. DUNN, & CO

May 15, 1829. 15—tf

State of North Carolina,
NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1829.

John Peebles	}	Original attachment—levied on 2 negroes, Anthony and Nancy, and also the lands of the defendant, containing —— acres, in two or more tracts.
vs.		
John Nelson		
John Lambertson	}	Same.
vs.		
Same.		
Willis Langford	}	Same.
vs.		
Same.		

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Nelson, the defendant in the above named causes, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Minerva, a newspaper printed in the town of Halifax, for six successive weeks, that the said John Nelson appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Northampton, at the Court House in Jackson, on the first Monday in September next, then and there to replevy the property so attached and plead to issue; otherwise judgment final will be entered against him.

Witness, JOHN W. HARRISON, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Jackson, the first Monday in June, A. D. 1829, and 53rd year of our independence.

John W. Harrison, C. N. C. C.

Price adv. $5 25. 21—6w

State of North Carolina,
NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1829.

Simmons Barnes	}	Original attachment—levied on a tract of land containing 117 acres, more or less.
vs.		
Nathan'l Rochelle.		

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Nathaniel Rochelle, the defendant in this cause, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Minerva, a newspaper printed in the town of Halifax, for six successive weeks, that the said Nathaniel Rochelle appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Northampton, at the Court House in Jackson, on the first Monday in September next, then and there to replevy the property so attached and plead to issue; otherwise judgment final will be entered against him.

Witness, JOHN W. HARRISON, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Jackson, the first Monday of June, A. D 1829, and 53rd year of our independence.

John W. Harrison, C. N. C. C.

Price adv. $3 50. 21—6w

FOR SALE, AT
THE POST OFFICE,
IN THIS PLACE.

The following Articles, to wit:

BACON, LIME,
HERRINGS, SHAD,
Stained Curtain Bedsteads,
WINDSOR CHAIRS,
LEATHER,
WAGGON COLLARS,
FLOUR,
TOBACCO.

ALSO—The following articles:

Bottle Corks, Fly Stone, Terpentine
Liquid Blacking, Ginger, Spice
Venetian Red, Red Lead
White Lead, Verdigris
Eastman's Drops, Opodeldoc
Nutmegs, Allum, Letheridge
Ink Powder, Pearl Ash
Ground Paint Brushes
Assorted
Shaving Boxes and Soap
Spanish Whiting, Turkey Umber
Crom. Yellow, Prussian Blue
Durable Ink, Staughton's Bitters
Tooth Brushes, Mace, Snuff Boxes
Spanish Annatto
do Linseed
do Indigo
Shaving Brushes, Razors
Blank Warrants
Almanacs

JUST RECEIVED, in addition to the above articles, some Drab and Blue Cloths and Cassimeres, Violins, Bridges and Strings for ditto, Flutes, Fifes, Brier Scythes, Spirits Turpentine, country made Russet and Black Shoes, Fur Hats, a complete assortment of Garden Seeds, Candles, Wafers, Gentlemen's and Ladies' Plaid Cloaks. Also—a few bushels Ewepon Tea, an article which is but seldom offered in our market, and one that never fails to insure one thing that is sought for by all, viz: HEALTH, where it is regularly used. I speak not without experience.

All of the above articles will be sold very low, for Cash only.

JOS. L. SIMMONS.

Halifax, Feb. 6th. 1829. 3—

State of North Carolina,
NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1829.

Samuel Norwood	}	Original attachment—levied on negro boy named Wesley.
vs.		
George H Rainey.		

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that George H. Rainey, the defendant in this cause, is not an inhabitant of this state. It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Minerva, a newspaper printed in the town of Halifax, for six successive weeks, that the said George H. Rainey appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Northampton, at the Court House in Jackson, on the first Monday in September next, then and there to replevy the property so attached and plead to issue; otherwise final judgment will be entered against him.

Witness, JOHN W. HARRISON, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Jackson, the 1st Monday of June, A. D. 1829, and 53rd year of our independence.

JOHN W. HARRISON, C. N. C. C.

Price adv. $3 50 21—6w

Commission Business.

JOS. L. SIMMONS,

CONTINUES to transact a general COMMISSION BUSINESS in the town of *Halifax, N. Carolina.* He has secure and extensive Warehouses, and hereby promises strict fidelity to the interest of those who may favour him with their business.

For particulars refer to
James Gordon, Norfolk, Va.
Henry Mason, } *Halifax Town,*
and } *N. C.*
Andrew Harris, }

Halifax, N. C. June 18. 21—tf

JAMES GORDON,

LATELY A COMMISSION MERCHANT IN PLYMOUTH,

HAS removed to NORFOLK, Virginia, and will transact any business in that line which may be intrusted to his care, with the greatest attention and diligence.

Norfolk, Va. May 1829. 18—tw

Dr. Charles Cushman

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Halifax and the neighboring country. He may at all times be found at Mrs. Fenner's Hotel, unless professionally engaged.

June 15th. 23—tf

Recently discovered Cave in Franklin County, Pa

This curious production of nature was never discovered till a few days ago, when the owner (Mr. Reece, of Peters township living on the basis of the North mountain) was about to dig for water, and there is a very large spring issuing out of the rocks at the foot of a hill of considerable height, and a kind of sink hole some distance above the spring he thought he probably could come on the stream, accordingly he commenced digging in the sink hole, and had proceeded but a few feet, when he could plainly hear the water running, seemingly with great rapidity, and at the distance of about 12 feet from the surface, came to the water, at the lower extremity of a fissure in the rock, which immediately expanded into a large and beautiful cavern, the entrance of which is partially obstructed by loose rocks which, after advancing a little, disappears, and instead of loose rubbish, solid rocks appear, enamelled with spar of different colors. In every direction are to be seen the most beautiful icicles, suspended from its noble and in some places majestic ceiling. Concretions, without number, and of almost every color, size and dimension, are seen pointing downwards from the ceiling, and inwards from the sloping walls—some white,—some red,—some brown—some green, and others transparent as glass, and all solid as marble—They threaten the curious adventurer with being torn in pieces by their craggy points, if he attempts penetrating any further into it, and indeed in some places he is obliged to proceed in a stooping position, in order to avoid them.

In proceeding up this subterraneous passage, you are obliged to walk in the run nearly all the way. The run is in some places dry at this time, owing to the season of the year. Yet it is evident from the bed of the run, and other visible marks of the water, that some parts of the year the water must flow through the different channels in large quantities. Even at this time there is a great deal running through channels alongside the principal one as is evident from the great noise it makes in falling over the craggy rocks which impede its progress—There are in the principal channel several falls which might very properly be denominated cataracts. The extent of the cave is as yet unknown, as it has been but partially explored. The greatest distance any person has been up it yet, is about 800 feet, at which distance there was no appearance of its termination. In ascending this cave, the eye is most agreeably struck with its grandeur—at every step new wonders present themselves—here is the spar formed into trees, shrubs, &c. which makes it have the appearance of a petrified grove—in some places the spar is formed into the likeness of men, birds, beasts, organs, &c. and in one place, raised on a pedestal, is a striking resemblance of a bald muzzled dog. Besides this, there are hundreds of other likenesses, which I shall not here attempt a description of. When we first saw them, we were only surprised at their diversity and beauty, but on a more minute examination we were struck with amazement, knowing them to be mere productions of nature, who hitherto in solitary silence, had in her playful moments, unseen and unheard, dressed the scene, as if for her own amusement.

Chris. Advocate.

"Tuck in your ruffle, Thomas—we have a few nails to make," said a blacksmith to his son, as he came from school at 12 o'clock. Thomas tucked in his ruffle, and took off his coat, and was a blacksmith till he had earned his dinner, and then ate it with a good relish.—"Put out your ruffle, Thomas, it is school time now," said the father. This is the picture of one day, but it would answer just as well for a good many others. Thomas expected it, and felt as happy at the anvil with his ruffle tucked in, as his mates at their play.

It would be no bad notion, "in these hard times," for many a young man to tuck in his ruffle, and swing an axe, or hold a plough, or make a nail—for many a young man, whose expectations of riches from the gains of trade are sadly disappointed, to earn a living in some calling which the world honors less but pays better,—some humble occupation, which while it holds out no delusive hope of immense wealth by a single speculation, assures him of competent food and raiment.

We would here recommend Agriculture, in a special manner. Not such farming as consists, in first running in debt for lands and mortgaging them back for payment, then borrowing money to put up find buildings, and then hiring men to carry on the farm. No! This is not the way. But lay your own soulder to the wheel—tuck in your ruffle, and earn your bread by the sweat of your brow. It will be the sweetest you ever ate.

Dreadful suicide.—On Sunday morning the feelings of the inhabitants of Wandsworth were excited by the following dreadful occurrence:—Between nine and 10 o'clock the servant maid of Mr. Butcher, pawnbroker, perceiving a smoke issuing from the back part of the warehouse, informed her master of it, who on going in, discovered the dead body of one of his shopmen, named Barren, reclined in a chair, what remained of his head resting on the back of it; the skull being completely blown off, and strewed, together with part of the under jaw and one of the eyes, in all directions; near him lay a horse pistol, newly discharged, a bloody razor, and the following letter, addressed to a young woman:—"My dear Harriet,—This is the last time I shall ever guide a pen to convey my sentiments to you. God knows if you will ever see this; but as it is quite uncertain whether I shall see you on Sunday, I am now at this moment placing it beyond a doubt. I shall never—no, never, see you again! Now the tragedy begins—I know what I am about—I am not foolish, not worse than you. Your handkerchief I took in my pocket, you will receive. I have met with unkindness for my kindness—frowns for my smiles. Little did I ever think it would come to this; but, adieu! my time is short—I die friends, though you would not part as such. Recollect the hour, and never part with any thing that was mine keep them all. Come and see me once more—and once for all—and see how you like me then. Adieu forever!—Remaining—I was, if you had only been the same—B. B Barren. Excuse my trembling hand." The first part of the letter was written firmly, the latter the reverse. An inquest was held at the King's Arms on the body, and the verdict was "Insanity."

Changes.—The removals from office still keep pace with the wishes of the people, and almost every mail brings an account of the turning out of some coffin handbill distributor or abuser of the President.

Some of these life estate officers die very hard—and when they find they must go out, they gallantly seize a quill and commence a paper warfare against the Administration that ousts them. A Mr. Slade, who was turned out by the Secretary of State, at Washington, comes out very pathetically in the papers, and the argument he uses amounts to this: "I was in office—it was a good fat office—I lived high, and laid up nothing against a rainy day—therefore, by turning me out, you make a beggar of me and my family!" Poor fellow! he will have to discharge a brace of cooks, drink a bottle of wine less at dinner, and live like a plain Republican. *Easton (Pa.) Argus.*

From the Hillsborough Recorder

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

An adjourned meeting of the friends of Internal Improvement was held this day, at the court-house in this place; Dr. James Webb presiding.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read, the committee appointed for the purpose reported the following Address.

To the Free People of Orange County.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

The subject of Internal Improvement is one in which you have already given unequivocal evidence that you are deeply interested. The advantages of cheap and quick transportation, for all sorts of produce and merchandize, are daily becoming as familiar and well understood, and the yearly losses we sustain by the want of them, are so severely felt, that a general conviction prevails, of the wisdom, not to say the indispensable necessity, of instantly discovering, if possible, and adopting as soon as the discovery shall be made, some effectual means of relief.

Last December this was made a subject of deliberation at the seat of government, by a number of our fellow citizens from different parts of the State. Committees of agency were then appointed in every county, whose duty it should be actively to spread intelligence on the objects of Internal Improvement, to explain its methods, and to effect union of sentiment, and co-operation in action, among all the people. A central committee was also appointed, consisting of members from different parts of the country, to hold its meeting annually in the city of Raleigh, to be an organ of communication to the county committees, and to concentrate their efforts. To us these measures appear to have been well chosen, and they have our cordial approbation. —In conformity with them our meeting has been called, and we have cheerfully obeyed the summons. After a comparison of our views, we are prepared to give our firm and united opinion, not only in behalf of Internal Improvement generally, but pointedly and practically on the importance of commencing, without delay, such a plan, whatever it may be, as after due enquiry and opportunity of choice shall be most eligible for opening to all the people a free and unexpensive passage into the market of the world.

We are now at a period when all around and without is loudly calling us into action. The forest is falling before the axe of the husbandman, the earth is subdued by an improved culture, and made to yield a better increase, new resources are developed for augmenting the means of growth and wealth to our population. All these would be of little value, would be labours unrewarded, and must languish and die for want of vital action and impulsive power, without the arteries and veins of commercial intercourse, giving a free circulation to the quickening principles of individual and public interest through the various members of the political body.

In reflecting on this subject, it vividly occurs to us, that we rank with the old and primitive States of the Union. By the last census we were inferior to three others only in population. Not only those who with us constituted the original confederacy, and with whom we passed thro' the fiery ordeal of the revolutionary struggle, but many other States recently formed, have, by Internal Improvement, made large advances in a career of national prosperity and glory, while our condition is scarcely altered from that in which nature originally placed us. She has put much in our power, but little or nothing has been done. For the space of forty-six years, almost half a century, we have enjoyed, with little interruption, peace with the richest priviledges of liberty, both civil and religious, and what is the example which we have exhibited to the world? We have buried our talents in the earth, and lived without improvement upon the bounties of Providence. Nay, do we not hear annually and almost habitually, from multitudes of our people, and from those who represent them in the Legislative body, murmurs ascending to heaven at the hardness of their lot, even while a payment is required of us yearly of no more than half the sum necessary for the support of government? For we must remember that one half of the present annual funds of the treasury are not collected from the people, but are derived from Banks and other resources. Did we not witness as many as two attempts made in our last Legislature, to coin money, or which is still worse, to issue treasury notes to such an amount as sixty or seventy thousand dollars, to relieve the people even from the moiety which they now pay for the support of government? Had we bullion on hand, to coin money would be an appropriate use of it, but to issue treasury notes, is to tax future generations for our support, while we are avowedly in possession of the highest priviledges which Providence ever bestowed in its bounty upon a nation. It is true, our discontents did not push us to the adoption of such measures, but these are not the only testimony which we have exhibited of complaint amidst all the advantages we enjoy as a people. Can the opinion of numbers then be correct, that we are labouring under an oppressive load of taxation? If to furnish a bare sufficiency for the subsistence of government be really burdensome to us, more than to any other people, we know not where to look for the cause, if it be not in our unyielding perseverance to withhold every thing in the form of a tax, small and reasonable as it may be, for the creation of commercial and other advantages. —We cannot believe that our condition is thus desperate, or that in reality we are so oppressed, as is implied in the groans and discontents heard among us. As a State we possess not only vast physical powers, but resources for the formation of a liberal public treasury, by which we might make large and visible advances from year to year, in a course of Internal Improvement. Surely all that is necessary to these mighty effects, is a deliberate and determined purpose to give action to these capacities. Under the impelling force of such a spirit, the oppression would cease with the feelings of reluctance and apprehension in which alone it exists. In the exercise of such energies as animate a public spirited people, we shall discover that we must proceed far beyond the payment necessary not only to the maintenance of our government, but for the annual supply of a generous fund for Internal Improvement, before we ever approach even the borders of oppressive taxation.

This is a part of the subject on which we would not be understood to touch lightly or timidly. When we address the people of the county of Orange, we confidently believe that we address none who do not claim the honourable distinction of being friends to internal improvement. Let us not imagine, however, that we can support any proper claim to this distinction, if we maintain an unconditional opposition to every law calling upon us to aid it forward with our funds. Every tax that is to bear unreasonably upon any man for this or any other object, we shall as strenuously resist in our Legislature as any other people in the State. But it evidently is, and evidently must be vain for us to assert ourselves the advocates of internal improvement, if we resist it in every shape in which it is practicable. —We repeat it then emphatically and distinctly, and cannot doubt that you will concur with us in the conclusion, that a fund must be created by taxation for the purpose of internal improvement, and that, if we are not prepared to pronounce heartily and earnestly for this determination, we do but amuse ourselves with the phantoms of a fond imagination, and assert to ourselves a character which belongs to us not in reality, but in name only. To this day, and at this late period of our existence, it is an undeniable, and must it not be felt to be a mortifying fact too, that in no instance has a law ever been enacted by the Legislature of North-Carolina, the object of which was to raise a contribution in the form of a tax for the purposes of Internal Improvement. Is it because the peculiar advantages which we originally enjoyed from nature made it unnecessary to us, in comparison with other States? The truth is confessedly the very reverse of this: While we have been under a stronger necessity than most if not all others, to prosecute some efficient plan for opening to ourselves commercial facilities, must we not admit that we are the very people, who have been most remiss and motionless in regard to these great objects absolutely essential to our welfare?

We make not these remarks to dwell on a subject which must be ungrateful to us all. But if such considerations have any effect upon you, as they have upon us, to stir in us a spirit of activity, and an inflexible purpose to enter practically, at as early a period as possible, on the most advisable plans of Internal Improvement, they will not have been presented in vain.

We are aware that this subject of Internal Improvement still continues, in the minds of some, to be clouded with difficulties. We sometimes hear it asserted as strenuously as if it had been completely ascertained, that the trade of North-Carolina is not sufficient to justify the expense necessary to any plan of sufficient extent to open the market of the world to the interior parts of the State. On what foundations are such conclusions built? Certainly nothing more than vague conjecture and gratuitous assumption.—Yet if we ask Legislative measures for determining such questions as these, an utter aversion instantly appears to the most obvious and costless methods of resolving them. The number of inhabitants in North-Carolina is at least seven hundred thousand. Virginia, the largest of the Southern States, probably has little more than ten hundred thousand, South-Carolina five hundred thousand, and Georgia four. In all these and other States around us, Internal Improvements have been long advancing with rapid and uninterrupted strides. In such as have far inferior numbers of people, none of these speculations, doubts and balking questions have arisen, whether their commerce is large enough to authorise the expense of providing the means of carrying it on. In Virginia their rivers have long been made navigable into the mountains, where they extend so far; and were we to mention Lynchburg alone, with its vast growth, its wealth and capital, its enterprising spirit, and the mart of lucrative trade which it furnishes to the people most remote from the seashore, it would display with practical and magnificent evidence the fertilizing virtues of Internal Improvement. The same is true of S. Carolina, in regard to the construction of roads, the preparation of canals, and clearing obstructions from its rivers.—Both Virginia and S. Carolina have ever been at vast expense to provide these commercial opportunities even for such portions of our trade as they could hope to secure along the contiguous borders of our State, while we are disputing, nay positively assuming and acting upon it as a selfevident principle, that the whole trade of North-Carolina is not worth the expense of providing for it. But it must be enough to put an end to these fanciful difficulties, if every farmer feels convinced that he will be so benefitted by the reduction of carriage to a few cents on the hundred miles, that his nett profits upon his very first load will be more than enough to return the whole payment he would have to make for completing the object.

This you will say is a most important truth, if it can be made to appear. It is fortunate for us that the present is a period when the advantage of Internal Improvement have been incontrovertibly established by actual experience, not only by the nations of Europe, but in their application to our own country and in our peculiar circumstances. By the different methods of canals, and rivers, and railways, the transportations of trade are effected in different States at the rate of one, two, three, and at the utmost four cents a ton per mile. When goods are conveyed a mile at a cent a ton, it is the same as five cents a hundred for a hundred miles. When it is done for two cents a mile for a ton, it is ten cents a hundred for a hundred miles. At three cents a ton a mile, it is carrying a hundred weight a hundred miles for fifteen cents; and at four cents a ton per mile, it is twenty cents a hundred for a hundred miles. When we consider that one of the great effects of Internal Improvement, especially by some of the methods practised, especially by canals & railways, is greatly to shorten distances, it may safely be assumed, that where carriage now costs a dollar a hundred, it would by the methods of Internal Improvement, cost no more than five, ten, fifteen, or at the utmost twenty cents.—These rates of toll and transportation are taken from the laws passed in different States where such works are actually advancing, or else already exist.

If transportation be effected by means of Internal Improvement at five cents a hundred for a hundred miles, it is a saving to the farmer of twenty-eight dollars and a half upon every load of thirty hundred weight; at ten cents a hundred weight for a hundred miles, it is a saving of twenty-seven dollars for the load of thirty hundred; at fifteen cents a hundred the same distance, he saves twenty-five dollars and a half; and at twenty cents it is less costly than by the present mode of carriage by twenty-four dollars for the same load of thirty hundred weight. And can we be reconciled to lose from twenty four to twenty-eight dollars and a half upon every load of thirty hundred weight which we carry a hundred miles, when a farmer of moderate possessions would, by the very first load he should send into the market by the facilities of Internal Improvement, be more than recompensed for all that he could be called upon to pay for the purchase of such privileges in perpetuity afterwards? As we are now situated, who does not know that, as to most of our productions, we are in common years under a complete interdict; and in the articles imported from abroad, the evil is renewed in the heavy terms on which they are conveyed by the most disadvantageous methods short of carrying them on pack-horses as in our western forests. Our wagons are the most grievously and expensive machines which the first commencing civilization of a people can furnish; and this is a necessary consequence of our roads, which have not risen one step in improvement from their first natural state. The rocks still lie in our rivers, for the most part, in the same beds which they occupied more than a century ago, when they were left to us by the original sons of the forest. So long as commercial intercourse with the rest of the world is conducted by such instrumentality as this, & labours under these disadvantages, we may look for national or individual prosperity, but every hope with which we flatter ourselves, will be directly in conflict with the laws of nature itself, pronouncing anew a sentence of frustration of every effort we can make to contend with others in a market, into which they enter by means of Internal Improvement, while we must make good our way without them. We may heroically or perseveringly sustain ourselves with a persuasion that the difficulties thrown in our way by this difference, may be somehow reduced in magnitude, or at least borne with patience, but every struggle with obstacles so real and immutable, must inevitably terminate in disappointment and loss, and when our endurance shall have been worn threadbare, we shall find that if easier and less costly methods could be compassed by human ingenuity than those of Internal Improvement, as it is now proved and practised by other men and in other parts of the world, it is but little probable, it may be counted as absolute certainty, that the invaluable discovery would not be left to be now made by us.

Let us for a moment imagine our State to be traversed through its whole extent by a navigable river, wide and deep, and an interdict of its use by the law of some imposing power, as burdensome or obstructive as that which the want of internal improvement makes us feel every year of our existence, do you think, fellowcitizens, that we should continue to submit to such oppression because of the treasure that must be put in requisition, or even of the blood which must be made to flow, to establish ourselves in the enjoyment of such inestimable privileges? If by an expenditure less in magnitude, and far less terrible in its nature, we can secure to ourselves for ever the same privileges, how shall it appear that in withholding the efforts necessary to their attainment, we are not conspicuously the authors of our own oppression? In the one case we should delay no longer than it would be necessary to prepare for action. How then in the other, so much easier alternative, shall we be reconciled to an indefinite procrastination of that, without which it is impossible that we can ever flourish as a people, or even cease to suffer incalculable loss?

With respect to the various methods open to our choice, whether by turnpike roads, or by clearing our rivers, by preparing canals, or constructing rail ways, we should think it wiser to employ & hear the report of skillful & scientific engineers, respecting the most expedient means of opening the channels of commerce to the people of the State, than to attempt to form an unaided opinion for ourselves.—As we apprehend the greatest difficulty to be in effecting a cordial disposition and determined purpose to unite for the general good, it is to this, and the means of surmounting it, that we would principally unite your consideration and your efforts. After so long and useful an experience as ours has been of the misery and depression consequent on divided counsels, and an inconsiderate indulgence, may we not say, of personal views, and partial interests and local prejudices, shall we not hope that our citizens will consent to surrender small peculiarities of opinion, to effect so necessary and honorable a condition of strength as that which has for its object to exalt our State in the scale of rank and privileges. Let those of us whose lot it still is to be shut out from the market of the world, or to go into it with the immense sacrifices which we now endure, never remit our assertion of those rights and privileges, which it is the proper object of civil society, and of a humane and wise government, to guarantee to its citizens.

CRUEL EXPERIMENT.—A report of a steam-boat accident was circulated in Baltimore, on the 2d inst. said to have been made by a person, for the purpose of ascertaining what would be the effect on the mind of a young lady, who was supposed to be attached to, a gentleman, then a passenger in the boat.

"In conversation with her, he stated that on the passage of the vessel to Baltimore, her boiler burst, and killed two persons; one of whom was a tall man, and described the individual in such a manner, as to carry conviction to the young woman, that her lover was one of the unfortunate sufferers. The effect of this sudden and afflicting intelligence upon an ardent imagination, produced the most unpleasant consequences, and the shock received, has rendered her recovery doubtful. The habit which some persons indulge, of hoaxing their acquaintance, cannot be too decidedly reprobated: and when even a remote possibility exists of exciting unpleasant feelings, to attempt it, betrays a heart devoid of all honorable and correct sentiment."

SHOCKING.—The Claiborne Herald states that a gentleman in Marengo county in that State, while on his knees at evening prayer, a few weeks since, was shot thro' the heart by some unknown assassin, and immediately expired.

Yesterday forenoon a young man was brought to the Bellevue Hospital in a most deplorable state of mental derangement, and died in a few hours after. It appears that he had been discovered that morning in a swamp, up to his middle in mud and mire, and concealed by the high grass, somewhere in the neighborhood of the Hospital, where he had been for three days, and where it is presumed, he had remained the whole time without food or any thing to satisfy the cravings of nature, other than the vegetation which surrounded him. He was completely exhausted when found, with scarcely the breath of life in his body, and exhibited a most pitiful spectacle. He had been laboring under insanity for some time, and although closely and tenderly watched by his parents, in this city, succeeded in eluding their vigilance and made his escape to the place above described which proved his grave.

Evening Post.

We are informed that a Gold Mine has been recently discovered in Davidson Co. containing a vein of the precious metal, eighty feet in width. This is the largest vein ever heard of either in this or any other country: They generally vary in width from two to five feet.

Bal. Pat.

QUITE CLEARED OUT.—A gentleman returned home from the Gloucester [illegible], a few days ago, having lost his cloak, his shirt, great coat and spent all his money.

Warwick Advertiser.

MINERVA.

THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1829

We invite particular attention to the address, on our second page, upon the subject of Internal Improvement.

Masonic Festival.—The anniversary of St. John the Baptist was celebrated, in the usual form, on the 24th ult. by the Masonic Fraternity of Scotland Neck Lodge. The Oration delivered on that occasion will appear in our next paper.

A man named ——— Cane was killed by ——— Drew in the lower part of this county on the 25th ult. Cane was stabbed in the side, and only survived a few hours. The quarrel originated about an *empty jug*. As Drew is now confined in our county jail, and will probably undergo a trial at our next superior court, we refrain from giving further particulars.

Trotting Match.—A trotting match took place not long since, in England, between the American horse Rattler and the Welsh mare Miss Turner.—The distance was 10 miles—purse 400 sovereigns—Rattler carried 10 stone and Miss Turner seven. The distance was performed by Rattler in *thirty minutes and forty seconds!*—a feat unparallelled in the history of horse flesh in England. The time of the mare was 31 minutes 42 seconds.

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

At a meeting of the citizens of the town of Halifax, held on the 29th June, at the Hall of the Philodemic Association, it was resolved to celebrate, in an appropriate manner, the ensuing 4th of July.

The meeting determined to ask William L. Long, Esq. to deliver an Oration on that occasion: and the committee appointed to wait upon that gentleman, reported that he would accede to the wishes of the meeting.

Dr. A. S. H. Burges, by a similar request, consented to read the Declaration of American Independence.

Published by order of the meeting

A. S. H. BURGES, *Secretary*.

IRISH CATHOLICS.—A public dinner was given at New-York on Wednesday last, "to celebrate the late emancipation of the Irish Catholics." During the Dinner, the Chair was addressed by several gentlemen, briefly, but, says the Evening Post, "with an eloquence worthy of the occasion." Among those who spoke were the Rev. Mr. POWER, the Rev. Mr. LEVINS, Inspector Gen. WOOL, U. S. A. Mr. VERPLANK, Mr. CAMBRELENG, Mr. CHAMBERS (the Vice President,) Mr. SAMPSON, and Dr. MCNEVEN.

WEST POINT ACADEMY. The Board of Visiters which has been in session since the 1st. of June, at this interesting Institution, completed their labors, and adjourned sine die, on Wednesday evening last. The report of the Committee on the general state of the Academy, was accepted, we understand with great unanimity, and reflects high credit on the talents and discernment of the gentlemen who drew it. We are unacquainted of course, with the contents of this paper, but we venture to predict, that whenever it shall be published by the War Department, it will afford very general satisfaction to the Army and the Nation. Votes of thanks, we understand, were passed to the President and Secretary, with a like unanimity, and the board separated after maintaining during their laborious sesion, the most entire cordiality and mutual good will.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

The Journal in Belfast, Me. states that within the space of half a mile in Searsmont, there resides three families, which turn out *thirty girls*.

Awful Warning.—Two white boys, aged about 15 years each, the one a son of the Rev. Burwell Temple, and the other a son of the late Mr. Peterson Hill, and a negro boy belonging to Mr. Aaron Rogers; all of this county, were drowned, in Neuse river, on Sunday last. They went together to the river, we learn, a little below Rogers' Bridge, for the purpose of bathing. Two of them only could swim; one having been absent longer than was expected, some persons went in search of them. On arriving at the usual place of bathing, they found the clothes of each boy on the bank; but neither of the lads was to be seen. The river was then dragged, when the body of Hill (who could not swim) was found; the other two could not be discovered.

We have learned, since the above was in type, that the bodies of all have been faund.

Ral. Star.

A correspondent at Chapel Hill, enclosed to the Editors, by the last mail, one dollar and fifty cents, as part, in advance, of subscription to the Star; and as he mentions some remarkable facts in relation to the individual to whom he directs the paper to be forwarded, we take the liberty of making the following extract from his letter, viz. "The subscriber's name is Lambert Robertson, an old revolutionary soldier, who has nearly attained his *four score years and ten*. He sometimes sits down to read a borrowed paper, which he always does, and has done for 15 years past, without the use of spectacles; but has now become tired of borrowing, and determined to have your paper as his own." If all who read borrowed papers would follow the example of this old revolutionary patriot, what an increase of patronage would sweeten the labors of the editorial corps!

Ib.

Little Rock, (A. T.) May 20.

The late Governor of Tennessee, General Samuel Houston, arrived at this place a few days since, and, after two days stay, took passage in the steam boat Facility ascending the river. We learn with extreme regret that he designs to devote the residue of his life to the solitude of our Western border, an exile from his family and friends.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE HALIFAX MINERVA.

HALIFAX ELECTIONS.

It has been with much delight that I have witnessed the lively interest taken in the result of our ensuing elections, as evinced by the discussions of several correspondents in some of the last numbers of your paper; and am proud to say, that it betokens a political regeneration in the standing and prosperity of our unfortunate state, and an expulsion of that lukewarmness, sordid prejudice, and political indifference, to both our internal and external condition, which has so greatly contributed to canker our political prosperity at home, and our elevation. That these discussions will be continued, in both this and other counties, is sincerely to be hoped by every friend to the future prosperity and happiness of the people of this state, as the most effectual method of exposing the designs of corrupt, ignorant and prejudiced men, and awakening public attention to the great importance of the qualifications* of those to be selected to superintend their interest in a legislative capacity: for if qualification is not to be the standard, by which to judge of each candidate's claim to our support, what inducement is there for one to inform himself on those subjects which effect so vitally the interests of the public; or to qualify himself to render any other service to the public whatever? A member without qualification, in the legislature, is a burthen to himself, and is an absolute injury to those whom he *presumes* to represent; and the people are sporting with their own liberties and fortunes to solicit such, merely because he is said to be a good sort of a neighbor, we like him—which, in the opinion of every thinking man, is no qualification at all.

The subject that will, most probably, come before our next legislature of importance, is that of the Banks. That the different candidates should express their opinions and sentiments, publicly, on that subject, we think highly proper and necessary: for, as yet, the opinion of but one of them is distinctly known; and to him, we understand, the bank influence in the lower part of the county is already organizing a formidable opposition, and will, no doubt, be seconded in every part of the county wherever

* *Integrity, talents and independence constitute the best qualifications.*

that influence prevails. It is then, but fair that the whole of the candidates should be required to come out, and express their sentiment on the subject, so that the sense of the county may be fairly taken on it. We know that the whole weight of the banks will be brought to bear against the election of one of the candidates, & his defeat will be looked on by them as a signal triumph of their cause in this county. They will, no doubt, assail him by assuming every objection which can prejudice the unthinking, or misguide the ignorant. As an evidence of this, his place of abode and his profession have already been used, by the *designing*, to prejudice the ignorant against his election. The very attempt to play off such a trick, or to use either of such affected reasons, with any plain, honest man, is a direct insult to his good understanding: for, as yet, we live in a free country, and equality is the basis of that freedom. And the very act of giving one profession a preference over another, or one religion a preference to another, without superior merit, is directly in opposition to the spirit of the free republican institutions of our country, and is calculated to destroy, at once, that equality and harmony amongst the people, which is the very object and essence of a free republican government. But of the two reasons above spoken of, if possible, the latter is the most absurd, and, in fact, ridiculous—which is founded upon the place or residence of a candidate. How perfectly contemptible would that man appear, in the eyes of all thinking men, who would have the hardihood and stupidity on the day of the election to get up and say that he voted for or against a man merely because he resided in *Dumplin*, in the lower, or upper part of the county, or because he lived near Enfield. And is it not equally absurd, to say that we would not have one from or near the town of Halifax; when every man of plain practical common sense and mother-wit, must know that the interest of those who live in or near the town, in Dumplin, or near Enfield, or in either the upper or lower part of the county, is identically the same thing. Yet as false, and as absurd, and ridiculous, as these affected reasons must appear to every man of plain common sense, there are men amongst us who through ignorance or design, are absolutely endeavoring to impose them on the unuformed people, as good and substantial reasons; and this has been done, too, by men—we say, fully of our own knowledge—who have been in the habit of totally disregarding these self same reasons, on former occasions, that they are now endeavoring to impose on others with. The truth is, the real one that influences the conduct of most of them, they speak not out. I fear it is the *precious interest* of the banks, for which they *wind* and *twist* in this most uncandid manner; and they have their *dupes* out, inculcating principles and doctrines, which they themselves would *be ashamed* for it to be thought that they were governed by. Ignorance and corruption are equally to be avoided by the people. Ignorance, by its being unable to do them a benefit and always being liable to be imposed on by the designing and intriguing; and can by them be made to act in opposition to the best interest of the people, and is, therefore, equally as dangerous to the public as corruption itself. Then if all the candidates should declare themselves in opposition to the bank interest, it will be the object of that interest to unite its influence upon some one who can do them the least injury, and who can most easily be duped by them. The people's cause, we emphatically say, is at stake; and they should look well to their interest. They have now the power in their own hands to remedy the evils of which they have long been complaining, and they should spurn from their presence the dupes who, from ignorance, low prejudice, or revenge, would deceive them. If they will use their independence and discretion, they have nothing to fear. Let them remember to reform old abuses—the services of men of talents, who are able to speak as well as to write, are absolutely necessary, and the prevalence of a contrary opinion in this state has but too long continued, to the great injury of our people at home, and our degradation and disgrace abroad. To make every petty objection yield to the public good, is the duty of every true friend to the interests of the country. Those who maintain the contrary, and act otherwise, are always more or less actuated by motives of envy or private revenge. Against such, the people should always be guarded, as being the worst foes to the interest of the public. It is, indeed, much to be regretted that we too often meet with persons disposed to gratify their private revenge at the sacrifice of the public good. This, we believe, is often entered into without thinking of consequences, or the injury, by their very act they are inflicting upon the public. All good men should examine themselves on this point, before they determine to act, and should endeavor, as far as possible, (as a debt which they owe themselves, their neighbors, and to the good people of their state,) to discard all personal and petty prejudices.

AN OLD REPUBLICAN.

FOR THE HALIFAX MINERVA.

To the Freemen of Halifax County.

Friends and Fellow-Citizens,

In the undisguised language of truth, I venture to address you, on a subject of the most vital importance to us all—the choice of our representatives. In the exercise of that invaluable privilege, the right of suffrage, we should alone be guided by a sense of public duty. It is the utmost folly to talk of the invaluable constitution and privileges, when, in fact, we render them nearly nugatory by our apathy concerning the qualifications of our public servants.

Fellow-citizens, how long think you, will this continue to be a republic? Do you think it can be perpetuated by a continuance in our present mode of selecting our representatives? that is, selecting men who have no claim upon us but their aristocratical pride and presumption. If we, the people, are to have superiors, let them stand on the enviable ground of superior intellect, virtue and patriotism; men borne aloft by their own industry; not based on the momentum of their purses, too often filled by means that have wrung the widow's heart with anguish, and rendered the orphan more desolate. The bulwark of liberty is founded on the purity and freedom of the press, the intelligence, virtue and patriotism of the people. So the good, honest, substantial yeomanry of the county, I would say; educate your children; learn them early to know their rights; instil into their youthful minds a love of country, and that the freedom of that loved country is based alone on virtue. Among the many invaluable blessings secured to us by the blood and sufferings of our forefathers, that of freedom of thought, in religious and political matters, is not the least prominent. It is the broad basis on which the noble superstructure of our republic rests; a superstructure which can never be overthrown, until we, the people, deliver ourselves bound into the hands of that party, which is every day gaining strength through our weakness. We are only republicans in name. A weak pusillanimous race has succeeded to the heroes and sages of 76. We have no Reads—no Franklins. All cap in hand to power, all ready to fall down and worship the golden calf. Is there any man who is conversant with society, that will have the hardihood to deny the existence of a secret and growing aristocracy—I say secret, because it has not gained sufficient strength to dare openly show it's hydra head. If we do not arise, and, giant like, crush this monster in the cradle, we shall soon, too soon, have to mourn over the ashes of departed freedom. How often are we told that common sense is alone sufficient in a representative. No, Fellow Citizens, he should not only have common sense, but have a general and solid knowledge of men and things; in fact, a man of extensive political and legal acquirements—a man whose only ambition is to serve his country, and not only ambitious, but *qualified*. I shall conclude by adjuring you by the sacred duty you owe to your country, your children and yourselves, as the inheritors of those invaluable privileges for which your forefathers have fought, bled and conquered, and above all, by the memory of the godlike and immortal Washington, to weigh well before you vote, whether you are content to be the bondmen of a monied arristocracy, or the glorious assertors of your own rights.

A COUNTY VOTER

Halifax County.

FOR THE HALIFAX MINERVA.

Mr. Campbell:—Your disposition in relation to the late Administration is, we apprehend, well known. At the same time, the impression is generally, and, we think justly entertained, that you are not unwilling to publish any *dispassionate* views that may be furnished for the columns of your paper. Assuming the correctness of this conjecture, it is proposed to furnish you now and then, with some strictures in relation to "the powers that be." Hardly second, in point of principle, purity and patriotism, to Pennsylvania is the state of North Carolina. An ardent and chivalrous portion of the spirit, aided by the weight of his own great name, obtained for the present incumbent of the executive chair of the Union the station he now fills. Existing circumstances foretell that unpleasant apprehensions exist, *even here*, as regards that weight of popular favor which may, in future, attend the distinguished individual who wields the helm of government. It is known to you, Mr. Campbell, that North Carolina was once revolutionized, in relation to political sentiment, when the favorite son of the South, (Mr. Crawford,) was before the public; and that which has been, may, if occasion demand, be again effected. The corruption of the Press cannot be easily effected by governmental patronage, but individual influence directed to the same end can, indeed, effect much.

It is not intended to make you responsible for any thing that may succeed this article. All we promise is, temperance and a strict observance of due justice. It is more than probable that you will hear from us very soon.

VOX POPULI.

Halwxy Academy,

FRANKLIN COUNTY, N. C.

THE subscriber avails himself of the earliest opportunity to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has declined all public pursuits, and will hereafter devote his attention entirely to the charge of this institution. The necessity which compels him to adopt this course is the surest guarantee for the faithful performance of his duty. He will be assisted by his son Daniel S. Hill. Here will be taught all the studies preparatory to any class in the University of this State. The exercises of the Academy will be resumed on Monday the 20th inst. at $10 per session for board, and $10 per session for tuition. The subscriber is prepared to accommodate the boarders, as usual, in his own family. As at this place, there are no temptations to extravagance, the students have occasion for very little pocket money: too much of this, always leads to idleness and dissipation.

C. A. HILL, A. M.

June 12th, 1829. 22—3w

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Halifax town, N. C. 1st July 1829, which if not taken out before the 1st Oct. next will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters, June 30th 1829.

A Henry Aaron

B Overton Barnard Thos. Burges, Esq. Roland Ballad, Rev. Levi Bass, Miss Amelia Beaman, Thomas Bragg, Esq.

C Thomas H. Carson, Esq. (7) John Crowell Esq. Benj. Crawley, Dr. John T. Clanton, Rich. H. Crowell, Esq. Jarrod Carter

D Gideon Digges, Esq. John Denson, Edward Davis, Edmund Dickens, B. W. Davis Esq.

E Benj. Edmunds, Esq. (2)

F Isaac Fort, Henry Freear, Col. D. C. Fenner

G Geo. W. Gary, Esq. Arthur Green, Wm. H. Gray, Zeno Gwin, Col. S. H. Gee

H T. D. Heath, (2) Mary Hardy, Wiley Higgs, Martin Hogg, Warren Harris jr. Mrs. Jean Hinson, Myratt Hankins, J. Andrews Joiner, Esq. (2) Eaton or James Johnson, Isaac Joiner.

K Kintchen Kearney, (2) Rebecca Knight

L William Leigh, Henry R. Lee, Rev. Lewis Leonard

M Mrs. Phebe Merritt, H. G. Montford, Ruth Moore

N Thos. B. Neville, Miss Mary G. Neville, Goodman Neville

P M. H. Petway, (2) Isham Peters, William Powers, William Pope, James Jones, Patrick Henry Rawls

S A. A. Smith & Co. Rev. Miles Smith, John A. Smith, Dr. Nich. E. Smith, Clerk, C. S. C. Simon Turner, Sam'l. T. Taylor.

JOS. L. SIMMONS, P. M.

22—3w

Notice,

IS HEREBY GIVEN to those indebted to the Firm of A. V. D. SMITH & Co. to come forward and settle their respective dues, or they may expect to settle with an officer, as no longer indulgence can be given.

GEO. R. REESE, Trustee.

Halifax, June 9, 1829. 21—tf

STOLEN.

FROM the subscriber, on the night of the 26th of May last, a large BAY MARE, five or six years old, with weak eyes, and a very notable scar on one of her hind legs. Any information respecting said mare will be thankfully received.

JOHN CROWELL.

Halifax, June 1, 1829. 20—

The Tarboro Free Press will insert the above three times.

Navy Department.

NAVY COMMISSIONERS OFFICE,

Washington, 7th June, 1829.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the first of September next, for the supply of 3000 BBLS. NAVY BEEF, and 2400 BBLS. NAVY PORK, for the use of the United States Naval Service, 1000 BBLS. of BEEF, and 800 BBLS. of PORK, to be delivered at each of the United States' Navy Yards, *Charlestown, Massachusetts; Brooklyn, New York*, and *Norfolk, Virginia*; and the whole quantity must be delivered at each and every Navy Yard by the first of April, 1830. The whole quantity of the said Beef and Pork must be of the best quality. The Beef must be packed from well fatted cattle, weighing not less than 400 pounds to the quarter, or 800 pounds on the hoof; all the *legs, leg-rounds, cheeks, skirts, and the neck of the animal* must be wholly excluded from the barrel; and the remainder of the carcase must be cut into pieces of ten pounds each as near as may be, so that twenty pieces will make a barrel of 200 pounds weight of Navy Beef.

The Pork must be corn fed and well fatted; all the *shanks, feet* and *head, legs entire*, must be wholly excluded from the barrel; and the remainder of the Hog must be cut into pieces of eight pounds each as near as may be, so that 25 pieces, not more than three of which shall be shoulders, will make a barrel of 200 pounds nett weight of Navy Pork.

The whole quantity of the said Beef and Pork must be perfectly salted in the first instance with, and afterwards *packed* with a sufficient quantity of Turk's Island, Isle of May, or St. Ubes Salt, and no other, to ensure its preservation, with five ounces of pure Salt-petre to each and every barrel. The barrels in which the said Beef and Pork is to be packed must be made of the best seasoned heart of white oak or white ash, free from sap, with one iron hoop on each chime, and otherwise fully and substantially hooped; and each barrel must be branded on its head "*Navy Beef*, or "*Navy Pork*," with the contractor's name and the year when packed.

All the said Beef and Pork, on delivery at the respective Navy Yards, must be subjected to the test and inspection of some *sworn Inspector* of the *State* within which it is to be delivered, who shall be selected by the Commandant of the Yard at the place of delivery, without any charge to the United States therefor; and, when inspected in said manner, the contractor must put the barrels in good shipping order, or the Beef and Pork will not be received.

Bidders are required to state their prices separately for the Beef and for the Pork, and if they offer to furnish at *more* than one Yard, then separately for each Yard. They are also required to give their names, their residence, and the names and residence of their sureties, minutely; and must transmit their bid, and endorsed "*Offers to furnish "Navy Beef" or "Navy Pork" for the year 1830.*"

The Commissioners of the Navy are at liberty to take the offers of a bidder for one Yard, or for the articles deliverable at any one Yard, or in greater proportions, if such bids be the lowest.

Any bid not made in conformity to this advertisement, or not received within the limited time, will not be opened.

The part of the animal to be excluded from the barrel will be particularly described in drawings which will form part of the contracts. Persons wanting information upon the subject with an intention to bid may obtain it by seasonable application to the Board.

☞ To be published twice a week in the National Intelligencer, United States Telegraph, Baltimore Patriot, Baltimore American, Democratic Press, National Gazette, New York Commercial Advertiser, Boston Patriot, New England Palladium, Portsmouth New Hampshire Journal, Providence Patriot, Hartford Mercury, Raleigh Register, Raleigh Star, Halifax Minerva, Norfolk Beacon, Richmond Enquirer, Ohio Monitor, Cincinnati Gazette, Nashville Whig, Nashville Republican, Kentucky Gazette, Kentucky Argus and Missouri Republican.

June 25. 22—td

THE HONEY MOON.

CHARLES had been only married a week, and his wife adored him.—Oh those young wives, when they yield up their pure, deep affections, and break through the restraints of bashful fear; how they do love! And those young husbands too, when from the lonely, and so nefarious miseries adventures of the unstable world, they have gathered in all the wealth of their scattered feelings, to concentrate it upon one object, what sacred joys swell in their bosoms—what brilliant images float in their imaginations! They scarcely live except when together. They could not conceal the bliss which they drank in from each other's voices; nor control their eyes from reading in each other's glances the silent but sweet passages of love. If one left the room, though for only ten minutes, the other was sure to follow; and if any prying stranger had been within gun shot of their circle, he might have heard half uttered terms of endearments of feigned anger, from every part of the house.

Charles had been absent for two days—poor Julia had been wishing and wishing for him. His well known step sounded in the entry; the door opened, and she met him with a brightened colour, in her cheek, and her blue eyes flashing from beneath their long lashes with sparkles of unwonted pleasure.

Shall I mention particulars? It is scarcely worth while. He who can not imagine how a warm hearted young wife in the honey moon, would meet her idol after an absence of two whole days, is no reader for me.

"Oh!" she exclaimed, after the first transport had a little subsided, "I am so glad you have returned, dear, dear Charles! I was afraid you might not come, that you were sick, or some accident had occu red.—But here you are. And now, have you had a pleasant time? and how do they all do? and whom did you see? and——"

Charles stopped her rosy mouth with kisses.

"Yes here I am, safe and sound, and full of news; but you huddle question upon question with such volubility that I shall never get a chance to answer them, and your pretty mouth here wide open to ask I dont know how many more."

"Well, then," answered she, flinging herself into an attitude of attention, and folding her arms like a judge upon a bench, "there—I am dumb, & ready to listen to the news—I wont speak another word till you have done."

And with considerable apparent difficulty she closed her lips."

"Now then," said Charles, "mark me."

"I will," said Julia.

"Well then," continued her husband laughing, "in the first place, they are all well; in the next, I have had a very pleasant time; and lastly, I have seen old Mr. Peterson, and Aunt Sarah, and Mr. and Mrs. Vanderidyke, and little Bob, Henry, and Martha.

"And this," inquired Julia, "is the news that you are to tell? and these are all you saw?"

"Oh no!" replied Charles, mysteriously; "far from it, Julia. I have one more—one most beautiful, bewitching being more—the very counterpart of Venus. Such complexion, such ringlets, long and glossy—and cheeks—roses and lilies are nothing to them! There is nothing in all nature sweeter than her lips, and her eyes are bright daggers no man should encounter. They were soft, melting, liquid, heavenly blue; full of the light of intellect, and tremulous every beam of them with a tenderness that makes the heart ache."

"You are only jesting with me," said Julia, endeavoring, but in vain, to check the change that came over her face, as the shadow of a cloud falls on the stream. "This is some stupid Dutch beauty and you can scarcely describe her without laughing. Come now, tell the truth.."

"You may believe it or not, just as you please, said Charles; but I assure you the whole account is as true as the enjoyment of it was enrapturing, and the memory delicious."

Julia was sensitive and artless.—She loved her husband with that deep tenderness which knew all the thrills of love's hopes and fears.—Her heart was like a goblet filled to the brim, whose contents tremble and overflow when shaken ever so lightly. There was therefore in these enthusiastic praises of another, something strange, and even cruel. Still she could not believe that he was serious; and forcing a smile and struggling to keep down her rising emotion, she listened to him in silence as he rattled on.

"Our meeting was marked with uncommon interest. Old Mr. Peterson introduced me to her, after having previously hinted that, before I was married, she had regarded me with more than common complacency. Well, we met, I addressed her by name; she said nothing—but oh! those eyes of hers were fixed on me with a gaze that reached into the innermost recesses of my heart, and seemed to touch all those chords of feeling which nature had strung for joy. Wherever I went, I found her eyes still turned towards me, and an arch smile just played around her saucy lip, and spoke the fancies and half hidden meanings that woman will often look, but not always trust to the clumsy vehicle of words. I could restrain no longer; but forgetting all but those heavenly lips, I approached and——"

Poor Julia; she thought she heard the knell of her young dreams. The hue of her cheek, and the sparkle of her azure eye, were gone long before, & as he painted in such glowing colors the picture of his feelings, her lip quivered, and tears swelled up and dimmed the blue light of eyes as beautiful as day.

"I will never speak to you again Charles," sobbed she, "if this is true."

"It is true," he exclaimed, "only not half like the reality. It was your own PICTURE, my sweet girl, that I kissed again & again."

She looked at him a moment, and buried her wet eyes in his bosom.—As she lifted her head, and, shaking back the clustering ringlets that fell around her brow; displayed her face smiling through tears; his arm softly found its way around her waist, and—but I am at the end of my sheet.

From the Republicalist.

HOME.

Home! how many sweet visions of childhood are conjured up by this short word; how many Sunny days of gladsome sport, and boyish glee, rise in quick succession to the memory. Oh! happy hours of innocence when the whole world was fresh and green. You are all numbered with the years beyond the flood. This attachment to the places of our birth is one of the strongest passions in the human breast, it takes possession of us the earliest, so it is the last to desert us. Through all the vicissitudes of fortune, all the changing scenes of life, no matter how far we may wander from our first homes, in sickness and in health,—in pleasure and in pain; in joy or in sorrow; this one place is ever dear to us; well it is right that it should be so. It is this feeling more extended that engenders love for our country and excites to patriotism. As no one can properly appreciate the blessings he enjoys until deprived of them, so no one knows how dear home is to him until astrayed from it, other climes may be more beautiful; other scenes more lovely, other places yield to us more of the comforts and luxuries of life, yet there are certain affections so entwined around the heart, so blended with our early recollections, so intimately connected with our very beings, as never to be entirely eradicated from the memory. There is a hallowed charm thrown around every thing connected with the first ideas. Every tree, every rock, every field, all are eloquent of the happy days that are past, and gone forever; they are like springs of water rising up within the soul, diffusing a cheerful influence over us. But it is when sickness lays its heavy hand upon us, when stretched upon the couch of pain, far away among strangers, and the end of life draws near, that the thoughts of home are the most fondly cherished. When the world is fast receding from the view; when the cold damp of death is upon the brow, and the spirit is about to take its farewell of the earthly tenement; then worlds would be given, were they in possession, to yield up the last breath among friends and kindred. There is an instinctive dread of having the last sad office of friendship performed by strangers, of being committed to the earth, without one friendly tear to moisten the clay above our inanimate bodies, to pass away and be forgotten; to have the earth which covers all that remains of us, trampled upon by the heartless throng and not one poor solitary stone to tell the passing traveller that such a being had ever lived.

It is soothing to the mind to indulge in the hope of having the moments of dissolution made easy by the kind hand of friendship, to know that our memories will be embalmed in the affection of the living, and that our own dust will mingle with that of our forefathers.

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THE VIRGINIA BANKS.—The Richmond Whig of Saturday, in publishing one of a series of Essays on the condition of the Banks of Virginaia, precedes it with some editorial remarks, from which we extract the following.

"For our own part, we firmly believe, that while the solvency of the Virginia Banks is undoubted, they are yet and have long been doing, so indifferent a business (as is true of nearly all the Banks in the U. States) as to render it highly eligible for the interests of the stockholders, that they should be 'wound up' with as little delay as may comport with public convenience.—A Bank is not insolvent until the capital stock is exhausted, and no man pretends that is the case with the Virginia Banks; but while they are able to pay their creditors, the holders of their notes, they may be still unable to pay back to the stockholders a hundred cents for every dollar subscribed, and looking at the immense losses sustained, since 1818, and the great revolutions in property, many intelligent men greatly question their ability to pay the stockholders ten shillings in the pound."

French Spoliations.—Mr Van Buren, in a letter to the Chairman of the Committee appointed in New-York, to correspond with the President on the subject of our claims on France, requesting that an Embassador Extraordinary should be sent to France, in order to adjust this affair; states that Mr. Rives will be particularly instructed on that point, and that the President does not think any mode of proceeding advisable, other than that which has been pursued through the Minister of the U. S. at Paris.

ROANOKE INSTITUTION

For Practical, Scientific Instruction.

THE course of Education, at this Institution, will embrace the following departments.

I. CLASSICAL;—This department will include the Greek, Latin Fre[illegible] C.

II. THE MATHEMATICAL will embrace Arithmetic; Algebra; Logarithms; Geometry; Trigonometry; Mensuration; Surveying; Conic Sections; Natural Philosophy; Astronomy and Navigation; and the Natural Sciences, as Botany, Mineralogy and Natural History.

Particular attention will be paid at this Institution to PRACTICAL EDUCATION. Classes in Mathematics will be pratically taught the application of Trigonometry to Heights and Distances; Triangular Surveying; Levelling and Engineering; Graduation of Roads and Streets; the use of the Barometer, when applied to taking the altitude of Mountains and other eminences. They will frequently be taken out to practice with the Compass and Chain, Theodolite and Levelling Roads—and, accompanied by their instructers, will occasionally take excursions for the purpose of making observations in Botany and Mineralogy.

III. ENGLISH;—This department will include English Grammar; Penmanship; Book-keeping; public Reading and Declamation; Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes; Ancient and Modern History; Rhetoric; Composition; Criticism; Logic & Moral Philosophy; Construction of Maps, with the principles of projection.

The rudiments of Education, as reading, spelling, penmanship, &c. will be thoroughly taught; and the Junior Classes will, in this respect, receive particular attention.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION;—For the improvement of the health, and the developement of the Physical, as well as mental energies of the cadets, they will be required to practice, daily and regularly, military exercises. These, having for their main object the preservation of health, will be pursued so far only, as may be requisite for this purpose:—In no instance will they be permitted to interfere with other pursuits; but will occupy those hours in the day that would otherwise be devoted to useless and frivolous amusement. They will consist of the Elementary school of the Soldier; Company and Battalion Evolutions; Light Infantry and Rifle Drills; formation of regular Military Parades; Guard Duty; the duty of Officers of the Guard and of the Day; the Broad Sword Exercise.

UNIFORM DRESS;—The Dress worn at the Institution will consist of a dark Blue Cloth Coatee, single breasted and standing collar; Blue cloth vest and pantaloons for winter, and white domestic cotton for summer. Leather Caps, with appropriate trimmings; Black Silk or Leather Stocks. An undress will be worn in summer, consisting of a cotton striped roundabout, single breasted and standing collar.

As the coat cannot be made elsewhere, than at the Institution, a more particular description of it is omitted. Each member of the Institution will want the following articles, viz: one single mattress either of hair or straw, pillow, two pillow cases, four sheets two yards in length and one in breadth, one pair of blankets, two towels, four shirts, four pair of white cotton pantaloons, four white vests for summer and one blue cloth for winter, single breasted, six pair of cotton and four pair of woollen socks, drawers and waistcoats if worn, two pair of thin and one pair of thick shoes, at least two pocket handkerchiefs, tooth-brush, penknife, quills, wafers, &c. Parents can furnish their sons with such articles of clothing, of the above description as they may have, if they prefer it, or they may be supplied at the Institution, on the most reasonable terms. The above quantity of clothing is deemed sufficient to answer a cadet for one year. Should he leave the institution at the expiration of that time, such articles as the cap, bed and bedding, if furnished at the Institution and well taken care of, will be received back at a fair price. Each cadet must have his name marked, in full, on every article of his clothing.

QUALIFICATIONS, ADMISSION, &c.—No candidate will be admitted into this Institution, who is under ten years of age, who cannot spell and read, and who is not of a good moral character. It is deemed advisable to admit none for a less term than one year, as the expense for a less period would be proportionably greater, and the advantages to be derived proportionably less.

EXPENSES;—The cadets will be divided into two departments. Those under fourteen years of age, will constitute the Junior, and those over the Senior. The whole expense per academic year will be: for the Junior $160, and for the Senior $175; payable $100 on admission, and the remainder at the expiration of six months. This expense will include every charge for Board, Tuition, Fuel, Lights, Washing, Public Lectures, use of Arms and Accoutrements, Room Rent, and, in short, every expense except clothing and Books. The academic year will consist of 46 weeks, and will be divided into two sessions.

BOARD;—The Cadets will board in the same family with their instructers; some one or more of whom, will at all times be in company with them, paternally to direct them, both in their studies and amusements; and to assist in forming a courteous, moral and gentlemanly deportment. Instructers and instructed, we shall mingle together as members of the same family; and pursue, towards each other, that familiar and respectful course, calculated to inspire the pupil with a manly confidence and zeal, and the instructer with emotions of pleasure.

EXAMINATIONS;—There will be two public Examinations in each year. The first to commence on the Monday nearest the 10th of December, and the second on the first Monday in June, to continue each, one week. There will be private examinations of the Classes every Saturday, on the studies of the preceding week.

VACATIONS;—There will be two vacations, the first immediately after the December Examination, and will continue till the second Monday in January; the next at the close of the June Examination, and will continue two weeks. No leave of absence will be granted in term time, except in cases of urgent necessity.

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS.

LATIN.—Adams' Latin Grammar, (Gould's edition,) Historæ Sacræ, Viri Romæ, Cæsar's Commentaries, Sallust, Virgil, Cicero's Select Orations, De Oratore, De Amaticia, De Senectute, Livy, Tacitus five first books of each, Ainsworth's Dictionary.

GREEK.—Goodrich's Greek Grammar, Jacob's Greek Reader, Neilson's Exercises, Valpy's Delectus, Græca Majora, Xenophon's Anabasis, Homer's Iliad, six first books.

MATHEMATICS, &c.—Tyler's Arithmetic, Hutton's Mathematics, Bowditch's Navigation, Simpson's Conic Sections, Enfield's Natural Philosophy, Sganzin's Civil Engineering, Woodbridge and Willard's Geography (last edition), Tytler's Element's of History, Hale's History of the U. States, Murray's Grammar and Exercises, Blair's Rhetorick, Hedge's Logic, Paley's Moral Philosophy, Constitution of the United States and States severally.

Those intending to join the Institution, are advised to bring any of the above-mentioned books they may have in their possession, any mathematical works; also any Historical or Literary works.

SUPPLIES;—Arrangements will be made at the Institution to supply the Cadets with the necessary books, stationary and clothing, at cost, if it is preferred, provided payment is made down; if not, and a credit of four months is given, (which will be the longest indulgence,) an advance of ten per cent will be charged on the original cost; the object being more to accommodate the cadets, than to make a profit out of them. Every cadet will be required to have a pass book, in which will be registered every article of clothing, books, &c. that may be necessary for his comfort or improvement.

THE ROANOKE INSTITUTION is located at Littleton, Warren County, State of North Carolina, in a delightful and healthy part of the country. It is situated between Warrenton and Halifax, sixteen miles from the former and twenty-one from the latter, surrounded by a beautiful country, and in the neighborhood of a refined and polished society. Isolated as this institution is, no opportunity will be afforded to the pupils to contract habits of vice and dissipation. The temptations held out by our towns and villages will here be removed, and their contaminating influence avoided. Every attention will be paid to the health, manners, morals and improvement of the cadets; and it is believed, that under the discipline that will be pursued in the Institution, aided by the superior natural advantages of its situation, youths may be trained up to habits of temperance, perseverance, industry and morality, without the danger of corruption. The object of this Institution will be, to give a youth a good practical scientific education; to prepare him for the correct and efficient discharge of the duties of any situation in life, in which fortune or inclination may place him; to rear up a sound mind in a sound body; to qualify him to enter the world with a head to conceive and an arm to execute; to teach him habits of perseverance, industry and economy; and to cherish those manly, noble and independent sentiments which should form the character of a good citizen. Youths may here be prepared for admission into any of our Colleges or Universities, either one or two years in advance; for admission to the Military Academy at West Point or the Navy; or they will be carefully instructed in the various branches necessary to a finished education. The Institution will be under the general direction of Capt. Partridge, and under the immediate superintendance and control of Mr. D. H. Bingham, who will be assisted by the requisite number of well qualified instructers, to whom applications for admission into the Institution, or for other information can be made.

☞ Parents will please to signify to what branches they wish their sons to attend, upon entering them. The Institution is now in operation, and students will be admitted at any time.

Littleton, N. C.
June 8th, 1829.

Mr. B. has been favored with the following testimonial by his friends in Maryland.

Frederick City, Md.
April 28, 1829.

Mr. D. H. Bingham being about to remove to North Carolina, for the purpose of engaging in a Classical and Military Institution, to be under the general direction of Capt. Partridge, the undersigned take pleasure in offering him a testimonial, to which his character and gentlemanly deportment fully entitle him. Mr. Bingham has resided some years in this city, and has been engaged in a Seminary similar in its character to that contemplated in North Carolina. We have thus had opportunity to judge of his qualifications; but on that point we deem it unnecessary for us to offer any recommendation in aid of the circumstance, that he has been selected for the station by so distinguished a professor as Capt. Partridge, from amongst his very numerous and well informed pupils. We may observe, however, that he has distinguished himself here, by a degree of diligence, perseverence and regularity, calculated to insure him, any where, that success which we hope will reward his present undertaking.

Signed.

Hon. *Jno. Nelson,*
Hon. *Henry R. Warfield,*
Gen. *Thos C. Worthington,*
Dr *W. Bradley Tyler,*
Benj. Price, Esq
Jos. M Palmer, Esq.
Singleton Duvall, Esq.
Stuart Gaither, Esq

☞ Those editors who *inserted* the Card of Capt. Partridge, in relation to the above Institution, are requested to insert the above four times and forward their accounts.

20—tf

SHOCCO SPRINGS,

Warren County, N. Carolina.

ON the first day of June next, the houses at Shocco Springs, *nine* miles South of *Warrenton*, and *three* miles from the Northern and Southern main Stage Roads, will be opened for the reception of Visitors. The great advantages of this watering place in most cases of disease and debility, have been so often tested by those who have attended it, that to such, it is only necessary to say, that all the buildings are in excellent repair and condition. The accommodations, in every respect, shall be such as my best efforts can effect, for comfort and convenience to all who may visit the place. To those who have not visited Shocco, it may be necessary to say, that the buildings are sufficiently numerous, and conveniently arranged for the accommodation of a large assemblage. The private apartments will afford ample retirement to those who prefer it, and the public Halls are abundantly spacious to receive all who may desire company, and where music and dancing can be enjoyed by such as delight in it.

An arrangement will be made to have divine worship performed at the Spring on the Sabbath day, where such visitors as may choose, can attend preaching without inconvenience.

In addition to the valuable Medicinal qualities of the Shocco waters, it is located in a most healthy part of the county, surrounded by a polished society, where an invalid can be restored to health, in an agreeable circle.

My terms for board, &c. will be the same as last year, viz: $1 per day for each grown person; $22 50 per month, or $6 per week—Children & servants *half price*. For horses, $15 per month, or 60 cents per day.

ANN JOHNSON.

May 28, 1829. 19—8w

R. & J. DUNN & CO.,

HAVE just received and for sale at their store No. 1 Broadway,

2,500 PRIME GREEN COFFEE, which they will sell low for cash; also a few Hhds. Sugar, all of which they will sell at prices agreed upon in this market.

They have on hand a prime lot of BACON, which they will sell on accommodating terms.

Halifax June 1st. 1829. 18—tf